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## PART I

## IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

## GENERAL SECRETARIAT

## Review of Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year 1946-47.

## READ—

The report on the Administration of the Forest Department in Mysore for the year 1946-47, received from the Chief Conservator of Forests with this letter No. A. R. Pr. 1-46-47 dated 16th October 1947.

ORDER NO. A. & F. 5519-82—FT. 96-47-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND JUNE 1948.

## Recorded.

2. *Control*.—Sri D. L. Sathe, M.A., I.F.S., (Retd.) continued to be in charge of the Department during the year. Sri M. A. Muthanna and Sri N. Venkataramiah continued to be in charge of the Shimoga Circle and the Mysore Circle, respectively.

In order to facilitate special attention being paid to the proper upkeep of the Game Roads in the Bandipur region, the Gundlupet Range in the Mysore Division was split into two Ranges—Bandipur and Gundlupet and the former Range was placed under the direct control of the Game Preserves Officer who was invested with the powers of a District Forest Officer in respect of this Range.

The annual inspections of Divisional Offices were conducted by the Conservator of Forests of the Shimoga and Mysore Circles. The offices under the direct control of the Chief Conservator of Forests were also inspected.

The touring of the several Divisional Officers was generally adequate.

3. *Area of State Forests*.—With the addition of Putrahalli Extension Block (0'64 Sq. mile) and Kolar Sambargida Block (0'70 Sq. mile) as State Forests, the areas of the State Forests and plantations stood at 4,436'52 Square Miles at the close of the year.

4. *Reservation and Settlement*.—1'34 Square Miles in Kolar District were notified as State Forest; the area per final notification under Section 17 was 150'11 Square Miles. The progress in regard to settlement work is not appreciable and it is necessary that the work should be pushed forth with greater vigour.

5. *Village Forests*.—No new village forests were created during the year while instances of surrender of village forests for cultivation are reported to be increasing. It is noticed that the Village Panchayats evince little or no interest in the improvement of the forests entrusted to their charge. Government desire to impress on the Revenue authorities once again the necessity of seeing that the improvement of these forests is carried out with the assistance of the Forest Department. The formation of village forests is an important item of work in the Rural Development programme. Government hope that the Departments concerned will make no efforts in this direction and see that substantial progress is registered in the coming year at least.

6. *Forest Surveys and Working Plans*.—Seventeen forests covering an area of 30 Square Miles were surveyed besides special survey of lands given out for special purposes. New working plans were sanctioned during the year. Survey of the fuel resources in the State Forests of Bhadracharya and Sagar Divisions was started during the year. Out of 3,858'87 Square Miles of State Forests, 2,023'96 Square Miles are covered by working plans.

7. *Roads and Buildings*.—The total cost incurred on works during the year was Rs. 21,980 while the expenditure on the maintenance of old buildings was Rs. 13,241 compared with Rs. 5,965 and Rs. 7,945 respectively in the previous year.

New roads up to a total length of 35'2 miles were formed at a cost of Rs. 22,999. Six hundred and sixty-nine miles 1½ furlongs of existing roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 57,452.

okatte at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,225 was constructed at Kamara Kaval State Forest in the Chitaldrug District. *Forest Offences.*—No cases of sandalwood smuggling reported during the year.

Forty-five cases of damage to sandal trees were pending at the beginning of the year; of these, 29 cases were reported during the year; of these, 15 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 73 cases. The pendency of these cases is still high and the Revenue Authorities are requested to see that the pendency is reduced considerably during the coming year.

The number of Forest Offences reported was 1,342 as against 1,245 in 1945-46. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 194 as against 232 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 45,173 was realised during the year towards penalty as against Rs. 42,060 in the year 1945-46.

On account of the continued scarcity, high prices of timber specially of teak, the activities of the smugglers, particularly in the Shimoga, Sagar and Bhadravati Divisions, constituted a serious problem. The special staff detailed for forest smuggling prevention duty were active and they handled 116 cases, of which 22 were taken to court, 70 were disposed of departmentally and the rest are still under judicial investigation. The total value of timber seized, of drift timber and the compensation fees recovered amounted to Rs. 39,417. Proposals for providing mobile units to raid the illicit saw pits and generally for introducing measures of surprise in the policing of the forests are under consideration. It is also proposed to detail a qualified Range Officer to attend to the prosecution of Forest Offences and for deterrent sentences on the culprits. A committee has been recently appointed to go into the question of the amendment of the law to ensure the detection and prosecution of offenders. Further measures to reduce, if not prevent, the incidence of smuggling of timber are engaging the attention of the Government.

*Protection from Fire.*—A total expenditure of Rs. 51,909 was incurred in 1945-46, against Rs. 46,034 in 1945-46, was incurred on fire-protection. The work of clearing and fire-tracing the inner and outer lines of forests was carried out satisfactorily.

*Grazing in the State Forests.*—During the early part of the year on account of drought, the forests of Tarikere Range in the Bhadravati Division were thrown open for the free grazing of cattle of the Hassan and Kadir Districts, 1,452 head of cattle enjoying this concession. In the Tumkur Division also, where the seasonal conditions were not favourable, a similar concession was allowed to 13,554 cattle. The total revenue realised by the Department on account of concessions was Rs. 2,720. In the other divisions where grazing was permitted as usual to graze in all the forests of the Division except in young coupes under regeneration plantations, 3,90,761 cattle enjoying this privilege as against 3,79,256 in the previous years. The revenue realised under this head was Rs. 69,269 as compared with Rs. 67,394 in 1945-46.

*Silviculture Afforestation and Regeneration.*—The measures of management of the several types of forests and the methods adopted for securing and establishing the regeneration of the forest areas were the same as in previous years.

In the ever-green forests the natural regeneration was good especially in the exploited areas. Wild cardamom has also come up well in exploited areas of Agumbe State Forest.

In the moist and dry deciduous forests natural regeneration was good. So far as teak was concerned it was a bad year due perhaps to a severe attack by defoliators. In the exploited for fuel in the Hassan, Kadir, Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Divisions coppice shoots came up well. An interesting feature of this year's operations in the Mysore Division was the sowing of selected species over an area of 280 acres in the Village Forests.

Under artificial regeneration, the existing teak plantations in several Divisions were extended by 351 acres during the year as compared with 215 acres in 1945-46.

Two hundred and twenty-three acres of fuel plantations were formed in the areas exploited for supply of fuel and charcoal to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. In the maidan divisions 1,507 acres were stocked with casuarina and 19 acres with eucalyptus plantations.

In the Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Divisions, 95 acres of fuel plantations by sowing seeds of indigenous species were raised.

An extent of 135 acres in the Irwin Canal area was taken up for forming irrigated fuel plantations.

An area of 101 acres in the Bangalore Division was given out to the agriculturists to raise fuel plantations under the "Taungya system."

An extent of 2,328 acres in the maidan Divisions was prepared for re-stocking in the coming planting season.

Temporary nurseries on a large scale were formed in areas adjacent to planting sites for raising adequate stock required for planting during 1947-48.

12. *Exploitation and out-turn.*—Inclusive of the opening balance, the quantity of timber available for disposal during the year was 10,69,748 C.ft. as against 14,50,368 C.ft. in the previous year. The fall in the quantity of timber output during the year is partly due to the stoppage of supplies to the Defence services and partly to the sale to the public from out of the stocks accumulated for the Government of India but released to the public. The total quantity of timber available for disposal at the end of the year was 3,76,048 C.ft.

The needs of the several industrial concerns and Government Departments in respect of timber were met as far as possible, 98,065 C.ft. of logs and 13,117 C.ft. of cut sizes being supplied during the year.

The contract for the supply of pit props of Mathi to the Kolar Gold Fields was renewed for a further period of one year and 18,174 C.ft. valued at Rs. 42,945 were supplied during the year as against 10,208 C.ft. valued at Rs. 19,515 in the previous year. As casuarina is becoming scarce the Mining authorities are experimenting with possible substitutes for mining props.

As in the previous year the rates obtained for teak in auction sales continued to show an upward trend and stood at about Rs. 16 per C.ft. as compared with Rs. 12 in 1945-46. Teak being in short supply, the tenders of Government Departments could only be complied with on the basis of a rough system of priorities, for the same reason it became necessary to regulate the sales to the public also.

Removal of timber by private agency aggregated to 3,21,375 C.ft. as against 3,42,280 C.ft. during the previous year.

13. *Fuel and Charcoal.*—The position in the urban areas as regards fuel supply continued to be a source of anxiety and at times threatened to assume grave proportions. Shortages were felt for the first time in regions outside what were hitherto considered urban areas. Steps were therefore taken to have a rough survey carried out of available resources.

The Officer in charge of the Working Plans was instructed to take stock of the fuel reserves in the Shimoga, Sagar and Bhadravati Divisions which supply large quantities of fuel and charcoal to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The services of a Senior Forest Officer were also placed at the disposal of the fuel organisation of the Food Supplies Department which he joined just after the close of the official year.

Sixty-three thousand two hundred and three tons of fuel and 4,17,751 bags of charcoal were collected departmentally during the year. Of these 34,501 tons of fuel and 3,64,007 bags of charcoal were supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

Five thousand four hundred and sixty tons of bamboos were supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati.

1,921-8 tons of rough dressed Sandalwood were collected. Including the stock of 1,620-19 tons at the commencement of the year, 3,542-7 tons were available for disposal; of this 1,673-5 tons of the assorted kind were supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factory for distillation of oil.

14. *Industrial Concerns.*—During the year 4,603 treated poles were supplied to the Electrical Department, 73,365 sleepers to the Mysore State Railway, 21,561 sleepers to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, 50 sleepers to the Dichromate Factory, 2,250 sleepers to the Mysore Paper Mills.

Ninety-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight sleepers and 4,620 poles of assorted dimensions were treated with "Ascu" at the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati.



Sixty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-five C.ft. of logs were issued for conversion into sizes and 474 C.ft. were utilized for departmental works, etc., at the Saw Mills, Shimoga. The Bhadra Saw Mills was shut down from 16th October 1946 to 5th May 1947 mainly on account of the non-availability of some essential parts for replacing parts broken and partly for want of trained personnel. The question of shifting the Mills from Agasanahadlu to Bhadravati is under consideration.

The scheme for the manufacture of Battery Separators was terminated during the year, as it ceased to be remunerative.

15. *Financial*.—The year 1946-47 was again a prosperous year, and witnessed a fresh record of the highest revenue in the annals of the Forest Department. Taking the provisional figure of Rs. 51'85 lakhs as the receipts from the sale of sandal oil, the total Forest Revenue in 1946-47 was Rs. 100'44 lakhs. The total demand for the year, including the previous year's balance of Rs. 10'57 lakhs, was Rs. 62'76 lakhs, of which Rs. 48'59 lakhs was actually realised, Rs. 0'64 lakh was written off and the balance of Rs. 13'53 lakhs remained uncollected. Corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 57'72 lakhs (total demand), Rs. 47'41 lakhs (recovery including write off), and Rs. 10'31 lakhs (balance). The amount of revenue yet to be collected is heavy and early steps should be taken to realise the same.

As against the revenue of Rs. 48'59 lakhs, the expenditure inclusive of establishment charges was Rs. 22'05 lakhs. The net surplus revenue of the Department was therefore Rs. 26'54 lakhs, which is the highest on record.

16. *Elephants and Kheddass*.—There were 46 elephants in the Department at the commencement of the year. On account of sale, presentations and casualties, the strength of the elephants at the end of the year stood at 40 including one calf; this number fell short of the needs of the Department in timber dragging by about 15 or 20 and Kheddass were held to make up this shortage. Four lakhs sixty-one thousand seven hundred and one C.ft. of timber and 1,626 poles are reported to have been dragged by the elephants during the year.

Two Khedda operations were conducted at Budipadaga during the year, the first in January—February and the other in May—June 1947. The object of the first Khedda was to catch about 20 well-built cow elephants for departmental use; and the second Khedda was conducted to afford relief to the raiyats whose crops were being damaged by wild elephants. The first Khedda gave 15 elephants consisting of 6 cows, 5 males and 4 calves while the second one fetched 81 elephants. This one is reported to be the second biggest catch in the history of Mysore Kheddass. The expenditure incurred on the first Khedda was Rs. 7,421 which represents perhaps the lowest expense ratio and the second Khedda cost the department Rs. 12,623 up to date of capture of the elephants, but due to the catch being very large, the total expenditure on this Khedda till the disposal of all the captives is likely to increase the expense ratio to an appreciable extent. Both the Kheddass have proved to be a success financially. In addition to the realisation of a revenue of Rs. 1,28,051 by the sale of 37 elephants including calves, 39 elephants of the value of about Rs. 1'6 lakhs have been reserved for the Palace and the Department.

The damage to field crops by wild elephants was confined to the districts of Kadir, Hassan, Bangalore and Mysore. A special staff is employed during the crop season in selected centres to scare away the elephants, and the expenditure on this operation during the year amounted to Rs. 8,903.

The Forest Ranger's School at Bangalore and the Forester's School at Shimoga are being continued for the training of fresh batches of recruits.

The scales of pay of Forest Guards were revised. The question of revising the scales of pay of the non-gazetted staff of the Forest Department was under the consideration of Government during the year and orders have been recently passed improving the pay of the staff of this department along with those of other departments.

The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory. At the same time, Government desire to observe that there is room for stricter vigilance, and greater drive in the Department.

## Constitutes certain Sub-Committees for recommending lines of action for ensuring Industrial peace.

ORDER No.S R. 4936-5062—L.W. 100-47-18, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH JUNE 1948.

A Tripartite Conference consisting of prominent representatives of Labour, Employers and Government was convened by the Government of India at Delhi in December 1944 considering certain outstanding problems concerning the motion of industries and commerce on the one hand and advancement of the welfare and progress of workers on the other. The Conference which was attended by representatives of both Provinces and States including Mysore, has resulted in promoting better understanding and appreciation of each other's point of view between the employers and workers. Government hope that, as a result, a brighter future will be assured for employers and workers as all parties are agreed on the main point, *viz.*, unimpeded national production uninterrupted national service. How best this objective can be achieved was also discussed at that Conference, and a comprehensive resolution recorded to the effect that an Industrial Truce for a period of three years should be declared during which, the light of the understanding arrived at, labour strikes as well as industrial lock-outs will be abstained from altogether, all disputes being settled in full without recourse to interruption in or slowing down of production; that increase in industrial production which is so vital to the economy of the country can be secured only with fullest co-operation between labour and management with stable and friendly relations between them; that employers should recognise the proper role of labour in industry and the need to secure for labour fair wages and working conditions; that labour for its part must give equal recognition to its duty in contributing to the increase of the national income even as a means of raising its own standard of living. It was also agreed that the system of remuneration to employers as well as to labour must be so devised that while excessive profits should be prevented in the interests of the consumer and the primary producers, both capital and labour should share the product of their common effort in accordance with certain well recognised equitable proportions. The Conference also recommended that some definite action—legislative or administrative—should be initiated by the Government for attaining these objectives.

In February, 1948, the Ministry of States of the Government of India suggested that measures be taken in advance to set up the machinery required for giving effect to various points covered by the resolution referred to above since it was found necessary and otherwise desirable to have co-ordinated and uniform action in the interests of industrial peace in the country as a whole. In particular they suggested that this Government might set up separate Committees for examining the more important of the questions dealt with by the Tripartite Conference and recommending to Government suitable action in respect of each of them.

Accordingly, a Tripartite Conference composed of representatives of employers and workers in Mysore and of this Government was held at Bangalore on the 27th, 28th and 29th April 1948, for discussing, among other things, the outstanding problems referred to in para 1 above, and after a thorough consideration thereof it was agreed that Committees be constituted for recommending the lines on which legislative or administrative action might be taken in Mysore. Government are accordingly pleased to constitute the several Sub-Committees mentioned in the Appendix hereto. In view of the availability of several prominent organizations and representatives of both Industry and Labour in the State, Government are also pleased to order that to the extent necessary desirable additional members may be co-opted by the Committees, on the motion of one or more of the members constituting them.

The Sub-Committees are requested to study the questions pertaining to them in the light of the decisions reached by Tripartite Conferences mentioned in this Order and of the conditions and circumstances, and submit suitable recommendations as early as practicable.

APPENDIX.

1) Sub-Committee on Ensuring Industrial Peace.

- The Minister for Home. (Chairman)  
 Sm Kameswaramma Kuppuswamy.  
 Sri K. S. Kumaran.  
 Sri K. Shamaraingar.  
 Mr. Nisbett.  
 Rajadharmaprasakta Sri T. Singaravelu Mudaliar.  
 Sri Shankar Rao Ogale.  
 The Commissioner of Labour.  
 Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.  
 The General Secretary to Government. (Secretary)

(2) Sub-committee on Profit-sharing.

- The Minister for Finance. (Chairman)  
 Sri N. Keshaviengar.  
 Sri G. V. Chellam  
 Sri Rathnasabhapathy.  
 Sri V. N. Chandavarkar.  
 Dharmaprasakta, Sri L. S. Venkaji Rao.  
 Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sri K. R. Srinivasaiengar.  
 The Commissioner of Labour.  
 Sri B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar.  
 The Secretary to Government, Development Department. (Secretary).

(3) Housing Sub-Committee.

- The Minister for Labour. (Chairman)  
 Sri D. Venkatesh.  
 Sri Honnappa Gowda.  
 Sri Nagabhushana.  
 Rajasevaprakashta Sri N. Rama Rao.  
 Sri G. A. Acharya.  
 Rajadharmaprasakta Sri A. R. Nageswara Iyer.  
 The Commissioner of Labour  
 Sri P. R. Balakrishna.  
 The Secretary to Government, Law Department (Secretary).

(4) Plantation Sub-Committee.

- The Minister for Agriculture. (Chairman).  
 Sri A. Ramanna.  
 Mr. Chakko.  
 Sri C. V. Dhruva.  
 Mr. A. M. Middleton.  
 Sri A. C. Mallegowda.  
 Sri S. N. Ramanna.  
 Sri K. H. Sreenivasan, Director of Agriculture.  
 The Commissioner of Labour. (Secretary).

MOHAMED ISMAIL, SHERIFF, Genl. Secy.

**Reads the Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year ended June 1947, with certain observations.**

Administration Report of the Mysore Labour Department, for the year June 1947, received with letter No. 1-1266-47-48, dated 5th January from the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore.

ORDER NO. S. R. 5065-77—L. W. 89-47-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH JUNE 1948.

Recorded.

**Direction.**—The Director of Industries and Commerce B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar continued to be *ex-officio* Commissioner of Labour, throughout the year.

**General.**—Labour conditions in industrial concerns were rally peaceful except for some strikes of a minor nature. The disturbance in the Kolar Gold Field during the half of the year was due to political reasons and did not much bearing on labour matters. In most other cases strikes were terminated by timely official intervention.

There was appreciable improvement in the earning of the workers except in a few concerns. Important concerns in Bangalore and Mysore continued to pay dearness allowances based on the working class cost of living index figures, while other concerns continued to pay at flat rates. The Government industrial concerns continued to pay the sanctioned rates of pay as well as dearness allowances. In addition to these, half-yearly, yearly production and profit bonuses were also paid by Government and other large industrial concerns. The working class cost of living index figures for Bangalore City, Mysore City and the Kolar Gold Field area continued to be published in the "Mysore Information Bulletin" and the "Mysore Gazette" for the information of the concerns and to enable them to calculate dearness allowances on their basis.

The Director of Resettlement and Employment in Mysore continued to carry on work connected with the resettlement and employment of ex-service personnel and discharged war workers belonging to the Mysore State. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be *Ex-officio* Director of Resettlement and Employment assisted by the Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment. The number of ex-servicemen who were assigned against various vacancies was 1,269 and reports that employment was secured have been received in respect of 317 of them. Out of 476 men who registered their names for civil jobs, 94 were directed against reported vacancies.

In December 1946, it was ordered that candidates with war service, who wished to serve in inferior services should be absorbed in the existing and future vacancies, and all the Unit Officers were asked not to confirm, until further order, incumbents holding temporary appointments made during the last one year. Proposals were called for from the Revenue Commissioner for giving effect to Land Colonization schemes which have been sanctioned for the benefit of ex-servicemen but no headway could be made for want of sufficient ex-servicemen offering themselves for colonization. Convenient house sites in city, town and rural areas are also ordered to be granted to ex-servicemen at half the upset price. An Advisory Selection Board was constituted for examining demobilised service personnel applying for facilities for various kinds of training and directing them to appropriate institutions within the State for the purpose. Sixty-six candidates were selected for different educational courses, 53 for training in various technical courses, and seven for vocational training in different institutions.

The Department continued to take part in the deliberations of All-India Conferences convened by the Government of India. The Minister for Law attended the States' Ministers Conference as well as the Eighth All-India Labour Conference held at New Delhi.

Three Labour Probationers were appointed during the year

**Labour Welfare.**—Two model Recreation Centres run by the Government through the Labour Department, in the areas inhabited by the working class in Bangalore City, afforded recreational facilities such as indoor games, reading rooms, library and bhajana parties to labourers. The employers of large industrial concerns continued to afford extra facilities to their employees such as housing, canteen, bathing ghats, dhoby khannas, cattle shed, dining halls, medical facilities, maternity homes staffed by Lady Doctors, Lady Health Visitors for women patients and free ambulance services. Creches for workers' children with necessary equipment and staff were provided by some industrial concerns. Co-operative stores and grain depots were also provided by some concerns. The Kolar Gold Field Mining Companies continued to distribute foodgrains to their employees at subsidised rates. Educational facilities, such as grant-in-aid schools for children and facilities for running adult literacy classes were also afforded in certain establishments. The employees in Government industrial concerns were given facilities of contribution towards Provident Fund and service gratuity.

**Labour Associations.**—Sixty-two Labour Associations registered under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, were functioning during the year. Two Labour Associations of the Mysore State Railway Employees, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore, were amalgamated. The membership of all the associations was 37,435 at the close of the year. The Labour Associations at the Kolar Gold Field have their own co-operative societies, reading rooms and radio installation in addition to those provided by the Mining Companies.

**Industrial Disputes.**—There were 16 cases of industrial disputes pending before the Chief Conciliator at the beginning of the year. Twenty-three other cases were referred to the Chief Conciliator, bringing the total number of cases to 39. As against these settlements were reached in 12 cases and two cases were withdrawn. Reports of failure of conciliation were published in 13 cases. The remaining cases were pending at the close of the year. Some of the industrial disputes in respect of which conciliation proceedings had failed were referred to the Court of Arbitration.

**Labour Welfare Board.**—The Labour Welfare Board was re-constituted for a period of three years. The Additional Director of Industries and Commerce and the Secretary to Government, General Department, were appointed additional members of the Board. Mr. B. G. K. Morrison was nominated by the concerns as a member of the Labour Welfare Board to represent Messrs. John Taylor & Sons' Committee, Kolar Gold Field, in place of Mr. C. B. Taylor, resigned.

The question of enacting the following measures of legislation was in various stages of progress:—

Payment of Wages Act, Amendment of the Mysore Labour Act, Employment of Children Act, Unemployment Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers, Holidays with Pay Act, Amendments to the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Bill, Shop Assistants and Establishments Bill, Amendment Factories Act (starting of canteens) and Industrial Disputes Act. The question of making detailed rules for conduct of elections to the Executive Committees of Labour Associations registered under the Mysore Labour Act also received attention.

A preliminary survey of occupational diseases in the State was conducted under the supervision of a competent Medical Officer.

The working of the Department during the year review was satisfactory.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, G

#### FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

#### Sanctioning revised rates of Railway fare to the Members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly

READ—

Government Order No. FL 1837-38—S. & A. 2-43-8, dated November 1913, directing that the railway fare admissible to the non-official members of the Legislative Council be enhanced from one and half and three-fourth times the first class fare, so long as the present rate continue.

2. Government Order No. FL 445-510—S. & A. 9-46-2, dated 17 1916, directing that the members of the Representative Assembly be the same rates of travelling allowance as are allowed to members of the Legislative Council when they attend the meetings of the Representative Assembly and the Committees elected by the Representative Assembly.

ORDER No. FL 8232-34—S. & A. 190-47-1, DATED BANGALORE THE 19TH JUNE 1948.

The railway fare admissible to the non-official members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council attending the meetings connected with the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, as the case may be, be reduced from one and three-fourths to one and a half the first class railway fare, for journeys made on the Mysore State Railway.

The order will have effect from 1st May 1948.

M. SHAMANNA, FL. S